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"PIPER-HEIDSIECK."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - The Turco-Servian armistice has been prolonged to March 1. - The locomotive engineers on the Grand Trunk Pailroad are on strike. - The British fleet has been directed to leave Besika Bay. — Lord Salisbury has had an interview with the Sultan. - Part of the Russian army is to winter at Kherson.

DOMESTIC.-Thirty-seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck at Ashtabula. - Frederick P. Olcott of this city will be appointed State Contrailer. The President expresses doubt as to whether he will call the next House together in case coming meeting of the Legislature in Louisiana overshadows interest in the investigations.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The stranded British ship Circassian was broken up by the storm near Bridgehampton, L. I., with the loss of 27 lives, = Final estimates for city expenditures for 1877 ar \$30,984,269 48, and the rate of taxation will be cent per 100 pounds on freight from the West was made by the trunk line managers, - David Dudley Field was nominated for Congress in the VIIta District. = = = Two notorious burglars were captured while robbing a warehouse in Walker-st. Gold, 107, 107, 1071s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 93310 cents. Stocks

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate partly cloudy and threatening weather, followed by snow. Thermometer yesterday, 22°, 29°, 22°,

Some very absurd war talk was indulged in at the gathering of the Democrats of Franklin County, Ohio, on Saturday. Perhaps if such orators were aware that they make themselves ridiculous they would be less fluent.

The first act of the new Mayor is at all ev nts a sensible one. He does not propose to receive calls at the City Hall to-day. There are citizens who remember some of the old official receptions on New-Year's days that brought no credit to either giver or recipients.

Onite as pleasant as any of the happy annonncements of the season is that of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the appropriations for city expenses in 1877 will be less than the original estimates, and considerably smaller than in 1876. The heaviest item of reduction is in the State tax.

President Grant seems to think it quite improbable that he will call a session of the next House of Representatives in case there is no Presidential election. He doubts, indeed, whether he has the power. People that are determined to believe that the President means to take part in some revolutionary act will not find their belief encouraged by his expression of his views. He neither sees danger shead nor expects to cause any.

The fear expressed in these columns on Saturday, that the gale of the previous night had dealt death and destruction along our coasts, has been sadly realized. The story of the break ing up of the ship Circassian and the loss of twenty-seven lives is told elsewhere. No more pitiful occurrence has been recorded among the shipwreeks of the Long Island coast for many years. There seems to have been no possibility of giving assistance to the unfortunate people on board, although the shore was crowded with men who were ready and witting to risk the attempt if there had been the slightest prospec of success.

Lord Salisbury's interview with the Sultan is an important incident in the interminable proceedings connected with the Eastern Question. His lordship frankly told the Ottoman ruler that he ought to accept the settlement proposed by the Conference. The Suitan as leave Besika Bay, thus depriving the Turks of question. Commercial treaties with foreign

rived from its presence. The separation beis now almost complete. It needs only a Liberal Ministry to make it a permanent divorce.

suspended along the entire line on Saturday and true reform is at hand whenever the evening. The strikers appear to have cared nothing for the public convenience, the appointed time having been kept secret in order that the company might not place the locomotives in charge of other engineers. This fight with a railroad arises from the dismissal of over a hundred men, which was ordered because, it is alleged, they were members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an organization having extensive ramifications. In the present depressed state of the labor market the success of the strike is very improbable.

By the adjournment of the French Legislature Minister Simon will gain time to reorganize his political forces for the regular sessions, when he is likely to be subjected to numerous attacks. The enemies of the Ministry are stated to be, first, the Bonapartists, because M. Jules Simon became known as a public man by his opposition to the Empire; second, the Clerical party, of whom he is in principle the most formidable adversary, on account of the philosophical system which he has always professed; third, the Radicals, who consider him too moderate; fourth, Republicans, such as M. Gambetta, who regard M. Simon with distrust, and are dissatisfied with his personal independence. Opposition is also to be expected from counselors of President MacMahon, who fear the great ability and conciliatory spirit of the new Premier. It is, however, possible for M. Simon to neutralize all this disorganized hostility by premoting liberal measures and avoiding the petty conflicts which led to M. Dufaure's downfall.

HOW THE NEW YEAR OPENS.

It is always darkest the hour before day. Have we not fair reason to hope, with something more than the blind and happy confidence which habitually welcomes each new period, that the new year may bring to this country great and important changes? Destiny has strangely shaped events, during years of preparation, for this period of important changes, in the political, social, and business life of the nation. Prolonged trials have revéaled greater strength of endurance and recuperation in our industry and business than had been suspected. Is it not possible that we may soon witness the decisive triumph over difficulties? Remarkable emergencies have subjected our people to severe tests of their heroism in war and their self-control in peace, such tests as no other self-governing nation has successfully met. May we not hope that the peaceful triumph of order, law, and justice, which good citizens now anticipate, may prove a turning-point in our national history, and that great and happy changes are close before us ? American industry has lingered long in in-

fancy and pupilage. The utter overthrow of fictitious values and rates, which the emergencies and the financial expedients of the war had caused, brought severe and prolonged disaster, but it has taught some lessons of great value. Our industries begin to understand that, aided by the inventive genius of the people and the general intelligence of workmen, they are able to compete with success in many foreign fields from which they have long been excluded. At the same time, dire necesthere is no election. - The excitement over the sity has taught that we must push our competition into foreign markets, if we are to give full and steady employment to our machiner; and industry. Instead of trying to restrict production, so that the home market might not be overcrowded, our workers in coal and iron, eciton and leather, and many other branches of production, are seeking to push 2.65 per cent. ____ A further advance of five per their goods into foreign trade, and with encouraging success. As manufacture gradually revives on the firm basis of bardpan prices, we may justly expect that it will be found immeasurably stronger in foreign competition than ever before. Greedy and short-sighted combinations, like the coal ring, will have little active and irregular, but generally weak at the chance in that genuine revival of business; on all hands men are beginning to understand that attempts to maintain unnatural prices by conspiracies to restrict production are self-defeating and fatal; and the tendency of capital will be to encourage those enterprises which are strong to sustain themselves against the world. So we shall be not weaker but much stronger when business no longer rests in part upon crippled banks, rotten insurance companies, and inflated railroads. Let us be thankful that the day, is near when each tub shall tand on its own bottom in the business world. If the "wild bells" of New Year's night will 'ring out the false, ring in the true," they will bring us by long strides the nearer to that better day of enduring prosperity, in which honest labor shall not seek in vain for honest wages, and fair interest shall reward wise and legitimate investments of capital. There may be some dark days of ugly failure yet; there must be, indeed. But all the signs indicate that we are nearing the firm land.

We cannot sympathize with those who call the political outlook gloomy. The very fact that, ma trial of unprecedented severity, publie opinion is calm and confident, contemptuously indifferent to the vaporing and bombast of mischief-makers, coolly resolved to see that right and law shall prevail-this is surely a magnificent bow of promise in the clouds. We shall not get wrecked, so long as the people meet every emergency so grandly. Next to this imposing calmness of conscious strength is the patient scrutiny with which the people examine evidence and argument on both sides, and the royal common sense with which mere tricks of law and traps to defeat justice by chicanery are thrust aside. Immense efforts have been and will be made to create excitement; to hurry people into premature expressions of feeling; and, especially, to alarm business men and capitalists. But the price of gold shows that the alarm is not real, and the plain people listen with scorn to the bluster of politicians and quietly await the facts. As long as the people meet such a test in such a temper, republican government is not about to perish

We look into the future, too, with strong hope that the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, which now seems the more probable as well as the more just result, will bring a great revolution in our political condition. Not because of any conceivable negotiation or barter, but as the consequence of the spirit shown in his letter of acceptance, we hope to see a speedy settlement of the Southern question. This will involve new divisions, and candidly intimated that his subjects would the questions leading to such a readjustment not permit him to do so. Thereupon of parties are pressing. We cannot if we Lord Salisbury directed the British fleet to would evade some action on the currency

upon us modifications of our system of taxatween England and the Mohammedan Power tion. In the discussion of these great financial and economic issues, it is impossible that men shall not be led to ignore, in greater or less The strike on the Grand Trunk Railroad was | the war. Courage, friends! The night is long, strongly organized, as traffic was practically but the bright day of genuine teconciliation nation may turn to new issues without endangering the results of the war.

BOTH ENDS OF THE YEAR.

It is but the small minority of our readers, we suspect, who take a sentimental view of the New Year. Young people may have stayed awake last night to mourn over their shortcomings in the past twelve months, and to resolve to begin afresh this morning with a brand-new diary, and a complete moral change of base. But middle-aged folks are seldom tortured with sudden repentance or fevers of enthusiasm. At forty we have not much faith in spurts of well-doing; we are apt to be more forgiving to our neighbor's sins than we were at fourteen, and to give to the reform of our own, quiet, persistent effort rather than agonies of remorse. Our readers of this class, if they were awake at all last night when the last year went out, were thinking less of the "old man dying on the waste," while his son and heir doth ride post-haste," than of the bills which would fall due to-morrow. How to make the old man and his heir shake hands comfortably, as far as money is concerned, never was a harder question to settle than just now. There is a wide gap between the ends of the year in many a hard-working household, and no money to bridge it. Tomorrow begins the flight of yellow envelopes, birds of worse omen than rayens, and as sure foreboders of disaster and ruin. We have been in the habit of preaching to

our readers until the theme is worn out that

they should keep out of the reach of these semi-yearly bills by the easy practice of paying in eash for food and clothes or else going hungry and shabby. But we doubt this year whether there is really any necessity for such a homily. The experience of the last three years has been so hard a discipline for Americans that if any of them have not learned economy through it, our adjurations are not likely to produce much effect. One thing we will say, however, that we deserve credit, as a people, for the promptness and good humor with which we accepted the lesson and have but it is practice. We hear abuse on every side of our extravagance, and doubtless deserve it. But it should be remembers that nowhere m Christendom is money so easily earned as it was here; that luxury, art, travel, were new delights to the newly rich, and that they are hardly to be blamed for buying them at lavish prices. When our foliy threatened us with ruin, however, after the Jay Cooke failure, there was a quiet but vast shrinkage in the expenditures of individuals and families all over the country, which speedily showed itself in wholesome relief in our condition. This economy is not, of course, so perceptible in the great cities where there is a class of people whese wealth is so assured and large as not to be appreciably touched by panies of any sort. But the great majority of Americans, the cultured well-to-do professional and mercantile classes, as well as those depending on manual labor for a support, have with quiet good sense steadily lessened their annual outlays since 1873. The higher the social scale, the more promptly as a rule is the necessity for economy recognized and put into practice. A scholar or a gentleman knows that he will lose no friends by giving up his carriage and going on foot; and a well-bred woman is confident that her guests will be satisfied with any dinner she may set before them, provided the finer hospiality of thought and courtesy which she car give is not lacking. It is the man whose social rank depends on the money he spends to whom economy has been difficult. Even by this class

it has been practiced, however, It will be more necessary this year than someo of insecurity is so great that there will be little chance for making money in 1877 by bold speculation or even steady trade. We must take the next best method: save it. Not by that false policy which makes us take the bread from our employes, to hoard away money. Let us spend what we can afford where it will best conduce to keep others employed and trade active, but not risk one dollar in debt. If we cannot drink coffee, let us take to water; if we cannot feed our children on meat, give them oatmeal. Hardy, honest, longlived men have been reared by the score in Scotland on such fare and training, and stepped to the front in literature, politics, and science. Secondly, let those who happen to be creditors push their claims with such mercy as they can afford. The Winter is hard. Work is scarce. Other debtors are delinquent. Let every man, in short, be as severe in his dealings with his own account-book and as easy with that of his neighbor as may be, and the ends of the year may, after all, be made to meet happily for

MR WOODSTARD AS STATE'S EVIDENCE. The negotiations for the release of Effirt A. Woodward and his acceptance as a witness for the Government, which THE TRIBUNE announced on Nov. 25 as shortly to follow, were concluded on Saturday. The announcement, when first made, astounded not only the friends but the enemies of the old Ring. For ome reason best known to themselves the counsel for the defense and prosecution alike pretended no definite knowledge of the matter, and their evasive answers to the inquiries from other journals were displayed as positive denials of the startling statements of The TRIBUNE.

The report startled the public generally for two reasons. Those of the Ring knew that Woodward could involve scores of persons not hitherto openly accused of affiliation with it. including the many members of the Legislature of both parties who profited by the necessities of the Ring leaders in the matter of legislation. When John Garvey and Woodward went to Albany, as they have done, with purses of \$100,000 at a charter crisis, or when a needed bill hung in either house, it was well understood that it was to any faction; and all involved by such bribery trembled when the story was told that Woodward had resolved to secure his own safety at their sacrifice. That is about the meaning of appear still more serious when Mr. Tweedrecognizing the absurdity of continuing his long and kard tight against fate, and of keeping quiet when Woodward can tell all that either knows-resolves that it is time for somebody else to suffer.

The other half of the public interested in the vigorous prosecution of the Ring was astonished that Woodward should be added, without apparent necessity, to the list of Garvey and Ingersoll, and the other informers the aid and comfort they have hitherto de- nations must be framed, and these will force against the Ring. The amount paid back necessity can know nothing. It is obliged to him to give it in person. Mr. Seymour is said to pursue knew Chamberlain's government to be dishonest and

tioned to the amount stolen by him that it cannot but be that the counsel for the people anticipate using him to degree, the angry controversies resulting from advantage in other important suits. This feature of the new situation the opponents of the Ring will soon recognize. The Ring suits, as the public have comprehended them heretofore, will soon be settled effectually and profitably for the people. But the release of Woodward, the probable return of Peter B. Sweeny, and we may venture to add, the possible reappearance on the streets of William M. Tweed, will be understood as marking a new departure in the Ring prosecutions ominous of trouble to men in authority who have long since fancied themselves secure from harm.

> THE LAKE SHORE DISASTER, Horrors accumulated on horrors' heads may

become monotonous. The newspaper at drear-

ily frequent intervals is forced to tell the tale

the battle-field, where it would be in a manner natural, but under the ordinary conditions of safety. Something like a discussion of the event; at any rate, an expression of pain and of sympathy is no more than decorous. This at least we may offer in view of the additional details of the Ashtabula catastrophe which are printed this morning. But this simple expression must be all. We have no heart for prolonged elegy, no taste for dwelling upon the simply dreadful; and if we for a moment consider that harrowing scene, it is with a rising feeling of indignation, and with something of mortification and discouragement. That all our discoveries, inventions, facilities for travel which have put a new face upon the earth should come to this! Why, this very bridge which went crashing down like rotten wood was "an improvement" upon the old trestlework. This very bridge, which sunk under no very extraordinary weight, was considered one of the safest of its kind in the country. It had been put to the strictest tests and had not been found wanting. It had been tried with the weight of six locomotives. Heavy trains had crossed both its tracks simultaneously without causing any important deflection. Engineers approved it, travelers confided in it, the corporation, as we are told, had done all that it could do to make it safe, and there it lies in ruin, all its iron and masonry in chaotic confusion, with one hundred human lives lost as the dire result of an insufficiency which was suspected by nobody! What is there to say? What is there to do? The bridge, of course, is to be rebuilt, and in what way is it proposed so to rebuild it that travelers will not take their Eves in their hands when they cross it? And again comes up the question which cannot easily be put down again, How are the public to be assured that the new construction is a safe one? And finally, How many other railway bridges are there in the country which are no stronger than that at Ashtabula, and which, under the same conditions, would fall as that did? It is now self-evident that the bridge of the

Lake Shore road, while strong enough for the

test of weight, at the time of its construction, has since that time lost its strength. Ten years ago the art of bailding that class of iron bridges was, compared with the present, in its infancy. The fatal defect may have been in construction or in material or in both. There is a popular belief that iron or steel at low temperatures becomes brittle. Before the introduction of steel for rails, it will be remembered that they were constantly breaking during the cold season, sometimes with lamentable results. Not many years ago the iron roof of a railway station at Troy gave way, involving a considerable loss of life. It appears certain that east iron can never to any extent be used in the construction of railway bridges, and that any iron with constant use and under daily pressure will lose something of its strength. On the other hand, many and very thorough ever. Even if the depressing causes are reresult. Iron and steel have been subjected to the low temperatures which chemical mixture afford, far below anything possible in an American Winter, and while in that condition have been tested by every variety of strain. It is the firm conviction of those who have made these experiments that the metal is not in the least weakened by extreme cold, or even by frequent and great changes of temperature. There is also a theory current that frequent vibrations; such as are caused by passing trains, change in time the molecular constitution of the iron, rendering it more crystalline and brittle. This theory seems to be supported by the practice of condemning and discarding cannon that have been fired a certain number of times, though there is then no external evidence of their growing weakness. But it is re plied to this that cannon are subjected to a strain which is far beyond the elasticity of metal, and it thus becomes permanently stretched. When the metal has been subjected to millions of blows and strains, each one of which was within its capacity for separate endurance, the closest tests revealed no change in its structure or strength. But here is the terrible fact before us: the bridge at Ashtabula gave way under a weight that was far below its nominal and tested breaking strains, That change has taken place during the ten or eleven years it has been in use. Whatever the laboratory experiments on the effects of cold or vibration may teach to the contrary, this disaster ought to and will confirm the popular belief, unless some different and more complete explanation can be offered. The bridge, as now appears, could hardly have been safe for very heavy trains under any circumstances. In the weather of that bitter night it was no

better than a trap. The Brooklyn fire has led to a very strict inspection of theaters, and the Lake Shore accident ought to occasion a very severe inspection of railway bridges. We wish we could be sure that it will, and that the companies at any cost of money or of convenience will give their whole system of bridges a thorough investigation. With the acknowledged engineering ability of this country there ought to be no difficulty in arriving at a minimum of risk, whether we regard construcbay votes indiscriminately of either party and tion or material. If iron is never safe during our severe Winters we must go back to wood. If the present method of construction is not to be relied on, we have mee of ability who can find out a new and a safer one. Comhis release on Saturday, and it will probably pasies can better afford to pass dividends, and even to suspend the running of their trains, than to murder travelers in this hideous and miserable way. There is no fatalism in the matter. There are ways of knowing whether a bridge is safe-better than the clumsy and uncertain one of testing it with unusually heavy trains; these are problems which can be worked out with slate and pencil, and which every builder of bridges should be competent to solve. The majority of mankind

knows nothing of such constructions, and of

by Woodward is so wholly dispropor- trust the company, the builder, the manufacturer. Everybody who buys a ticket has a reasonable right to a safe conveyance; how can he ask for information about the strength of the bridges which he is to cross? or the competency of the engineers and conductors to whom he intrusts his life? Some risk he must run, at any rate; but how is he to judge whether it is worth his while to run it? From the moment his train starts, until he arrives at his point of destination, he is at the mercy of a corporation or of its servants. He goes and comes for years in safety, but what has happened to so many others may yet happen to him, and their fate may be his. It is customary when some unusually terrible

railway "accident" has shocked the com-

munity, to speak of the company in terms of great severity; and we do not wonder at it. Perhaps a different kind of appeal might be more efficient. We might beg presidents and directors to be merciful; we might entreat them to consider the incomputable misery of an enormous human slaughter, not upon which carelessness or ill-judged economy on their part may occasion; we might acknowledge that we are very much their humble servants, and beg them, if possible, to spare our lives and the lives of those who are dear to us. There are other resources, if this should fail; there are the terrors of actions at law sounding in damages, and of indictments for manslaughter; but rone of these have ever proved sufficiently effective, and we fear that they never will. Our resort must be to the great tribunal of public opinion. We must make railway accidents disreputable to all who are responsible for them. The managers and the builders are usually men who care something for the good opinion of society. If this were bestowed or withheld as it should be, engineers, superintendents, and directors would be far more careful and cautious than they now are.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD RETAINED.

We have not heretofore given the Democratic party credit for giving wise heed to the lessons of experience. We think we see a change in that regard. Had that leading Democratic statesman, the Hon. William M. Tweed, known as much a dozen years ago as he does to-day, he would not now be reviewing his career in the seclusion of Ludlow-st., and applying his mind to the invention of some sort of compromise with the city which he governed not wisely but too well. Had he taken the same legal counsel as to the several steps in the processes of his statesmanship which he subsequently availed himself of to defend them, he might have continued as "Boss" of a great party and a city. He retained Mr. David Dudley Field too late. That eminent member of the bar did what he could for him after the fact; and though it is said that he is no longer acting in the capacity of Tweed's attorney, it will not be denied that he showed the greatest devotion to his client's interests while he did represent him, and clung to him much longer than Mr. Tweed, in view of the great shrinkage in real estate and fall in stocks, had any right to expect. The late "Boss" would have been wiser had he taken legal advice as to how he should acquire instead of how he should be able to defend and retain his wealth. It would have been money in his pocket had he retained Mr. Field at an earlier period in his career.

The Democratic party profits by the experince of its dethroned and incarcerated leader. It has expectations of great opportunities. It hopes to have the same chance at the national which Tweed had at the municipal treasury. It retains Mr. David Dudley Field accordingly as the very first step. . Whatever it does in the way of making itself first secure in the possession and then safe in the absorption of the national treasury, will be done under legal advice and with every step carefully guarded. The nomination of Mr. Tweed's lawyer to succeed the Hon. Smith Ely, jr., is evidence that the party has learned something. Whether a committee called on Mr. Tweed in Ludlow-st. and civilly inquired if that statesman was through with him, or whether they retained him without consulting Tweed at all, we do the party to cut its own throat. instead of returning not know. The occasion seemed urgent, and possibly the party thought Tweed's resources were so nearly exhausted it was hardly worth while to get his consent. We take leave to say, however, that the managers have acted wisely in retaining Mr. Field. They have a first-class case in hand for him in the attempt to secure the Presidency for Mr. Tilden, and in the event of their coming into power in the country they can give him business enough to occupy all his time, and just such business as his experience with Tweed has educated him for to a most remarkable degree. There was a rumor some time ago that the Democracy had retained Gen. Butler. We do not learn whether Mr. Field supersedes Butler, or is to be associated with him. The party will

undoubtedly need them both. Meantime it is cheering to know that the distinguished counsel thoroughly apprehends the situation and takes in the whole case at a glance. In his speech of acceptance he said it would be mere affectation on his part to say that he was unmindful of the fact that the reason why he was nominated was that he might aid in effecting a rightful solution of the existing political complications into which the nation was plunged." We do not now recall the precise language in which he necepted his first retainer from Tweed. Possibly there was no public ceremony on that occasion. But if he had responded we may be sure it would have been in precisely similar terms, for we are confident his sentiments concerning "a rightful solution" of not only this nt all "political complications" remain unchanged. Let the case go on. Enter Mr. David Dudley Field for the defense.

PERSONAL. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer doesn't want to come

und be paster of the Baptist Tabernacle in this city, and has told its authorities so. Lord Salisbury went to Constantinople at-

ended by a few small trifles-only four secretaries, eight ervants, and two couriers, with 57 pieces of baggage. Capt. Boylon is traveling slowly through Italy, stopping as he goes to give exhibitions at towns dong the rivers' banks, often devoting the proceeds to

Gen. F. W. Palfrey intends to write a biogaphy of Gen. Bartlett. The two were companions in arms. The fund in aid of Bartlett's widow and children President Porter was entertained by the Yale

ion is Buffale or Thursday evening, and made a long peoch, in which he cohearsed the glories of Yale and pro-dicted many good things of her future. Mr. P. R. Taft, son of the Attorney-General, ens just have married to Miss Huelburt, a young lady

in Cincinnati, whom The Enquirer of that city describes as "petils, looking out of dark blue eyes under a wealth of light golden hair." Prof. Newton of Yale has been appointed as

trological Society to examine the statutes and customs

of the different States in respect to the measures seve-

rally in use among them. Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is going to prepare an address to be delivered at Saratogs on the coming Centennial anniversary of the surrender of Burgayne. It is uncertain, he says, if the state of his health will permit

with arder and delight the study of the early history of his native State. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is a very little woman, possessing eyes of piercing brillian r, which

have changing hues; sometimes they are block, some times a steely gray, and sometimes blue. the is an agreeable woman, talks charmingly, and has the necriest of laughs. When she gets final passession of his fortune she means to build in Washington a large holes, where members of Congress will be able to live with their tandles without spending more than their samples. Senator Christiancy was robbed on a train etween Michigan and Washington not long ago of \$000,

one valuable papers, and his budgage about. thieves presented this last at Bultimore and core given his trunk, and the Senator consequently serived at Washington without money or wardrobe, do home-ducidy drew his unlessee and a month's P. and that night was again robbed, the burglass cally has a say what solthes were both him with the \$600 he had just drawn reposing in the peckets. Only four days ago the journals announced

that the Earl of Dunraven and Mr. Albert Bjerstadt were bunting moose in Nova Scotis. Now they state that the same gentlemen are sketching among the mountains of Colorado. The only explanation of this appa rent contradiction is that there are two distinct parties, each one of the two neblemen being accompanied by the brother of the other. Therefore, at the same time that the Earl of Dunraven and Mr. Albert Bierstadt are hunting moss in Nova Scotta, it is quite possible for the Earl of Bierstadt and Mr. Albert Danzaven to be sketch-ing Winter seenery in Colorado.

Mr. James T. Fields has been engaged for many years on two important volumes which, when published, wiff be sure of permanent value and popularity. The first volume, of about 800 pages, will be entitled "Family Library of English Poetry, from Chancer to Tennyson," and will contain all the standard poems to Tennyson," and will contain all the standard poems in the language that are not too long to be embraced in such a collection. The other volume, of the same size, will bear the tilt of "Family Library of English Prose, from Roger Ascham (1544) to John Ruskin," and will contain specimens of the best prose authors in the language. Both works will be published by James R. Osgood & Co., roston. Stonewall Jackson, at 16, was a constable of

he County of Lewis, Va., with his uncle Cummings Jackson as his security. The first execution that came into his hands was against a widow living some 12 niles from the court-house. Jackson summoned a man named Charlie Post to accompany him and to assist him a driving away the cattle which he proposed to levy upon. When he arrived there he found that the old woman had but one cow, the principal means of her support. So soon as he learned this he turned to his companion and said: "Charlie, I will not levy this execution upon that poor woman's cow; as poor as I am I would rather work night and day and pay the debt myself." Upon that he left there and stated the facts to his uncle, his security in his official bond. He listened to his narrative and then said: "Tom, I see you were never born to be a constable, my boy; resign your office at once and I will pay the execution." Mr. Faulkner, who tells the above story, says also: "I remember upon one occasion I received a telegram of the extreme illness of a daughter in Appomattox County, and communicating a message from her that County, and communicating a message from her that she wished to make some request of me in person before size died. I took the telegram to Gen. Jackson, and asked for a leave of absence for a few days. He read it, and fobserved a tear trickling down his cheek, and after pausing for a few moments he said: 'Colond, i shall not refuse your request, for there is nothing now requiring your presence absolutely at neadquarters; but I will announce to you the rule that governs my conduct. When I entered the army I gave myself up to my country, and however I might deglore my separation from those I love, and especially under the circumstances mentioned in this telegram, yet I would not feel myself at liberty to beave my post here. I have left all that are dear to me in the hands of my country and of my God.'"

POLITICAL NOTES.

Good-by, Mr. Seventy-six, jr. You were a teress in some things, but you made an awful mess of

All of the politicians should make it a point to turn over a new leaf to-day, and to write on the top of it the old maxim of the Puritan; "God first; the

The "Bounding" Bauning, in the course of his war talk the other day, uttered several beauti thoughts about the purity of the bailet box. The gifted erator undoubtedly spoke with feeling, for so many o

the voters who gave him his majority at the last election have been sent to the Pententiary for voting too ellow that Judge Matthews has decided to contest the seat It is greatly to the credit of members of the enate that nearly all of them have preserved so dignifia reticence on the vexed Presidential questions that the ountry is ignorant to-day of their precise attitude. It seminently litting that a man who is to not as a judge hall not warp his mind beforehand by wranging over he question he is to decide upon.

When Mr. Williams takes his seat as Governor of Indiana he will find himself confronted with a Legislatuce Republican in both nouses. The Democrats and a majority of one in the Senate, but a Democratic member died soon after the October election, and inst week the Revublicans succeeded in filling the vacancy with a member of their own party, making a gain of 363 votes since the former election. This gives them a majority of one in the Senaic, and they already have elgit majority in the House.

There are strong indications that the Tennessee Democrats are going to send a pair of Senators to Washington who will be of immense service in helping they will probably send in his place one of the most reckless demagogues in the South, Isham G. Harris. To fill the present vacancy they will probably send in expany with Mr. Harris Gen. W. B. Bate, Senator K. former competitor. Gen. Bate is a shade better u than Mr. Harris, but he is totally unit for a Senator.

Attorney-General Taft had a hard time of it in Cincinnati with the reporters. A representative of The Enquirer made heroic efforts to extract an opinion of some kind from him, but succeeded only in worrying out this mild view of the situation in Florida : " It appears to me that the order of the Supreme Court was to make a return of the votes as cast. I believe that on the face of the returns Hayes carried the State by a small majority. I do not care to express an opinion about the future. It may be that in Florada Stearns may be rained, and Drew will be inaugurated Governor with the whole Democratic State ticket."

It is an unwritten law in New-Hampshire that no man shall be Governor for more than two con centive terms. In accordance with this enstom, Gov. Chency will not be renominated by the Republicans this year, though if ability and fitness were considered, he would undoubtedly be renominated and reflected in definitely. It is thought now that the new candidate whom the Republicans will select will be either Gen-Natt Head or Mr. B. F. Prescott. There are a dozen of mere of other aspirants who have hopes. The Demo-crats are undecided whether to nominate Mr. Daniel Marcy again, or to take up a new caudidate. The national interest in the election will center upon the Congressional Districts, owing to the small Democratic imajority in the post Congress. Congressman Jones of the 1st District will be renominated, and the Republicans will put up the best man they can find against him. Ex-Congressman Pike has declined a renomination in the Hd District, where he was defeated by Mr. Bell in 1875. There are where he was accurately strong as a 12-7 lines as everal candidates for the nomination of each purty and it is undecided who will be selected by either. Congress man Blair will be renominated in the 11rd District, and probably reflected. The Republicans hope to secure all three districts, and the Democrats are in the same singuine frame of mind.

has "come home to roost" upon the Republican party is shown by Mr. Redfield in The Cincinnati Comme cial: ost successful ' result of the war ' has been that those who precipitated the country into conflict have double voice in the Government! The magnanimous Republicans have made a gift to the South of 30 or 40 Congressmen and electoral votes. Take away the repr sentation which was given the South on account of negro suffrage, and how would Tilden stand to-day in the electoral college, and how different would be the political status of the next Congress! Without negro suffrage, and consequently with representation reduced to a white basis, the South would have 92 votes in the electoral college instead of 138. And members of Congress proportionately reduced. Georgia, instead of having nin Congressiaen, would have five, and South Carolina two instead of five, and Mississippi three instead of six. But I am not carried away with symmathy for the Republicans because the devil has come four to roost. They sowed the wind in the Southern States, and all hands are reapling the win livid. The was of the blacks were unit to exercise the right of saftrage, and after 10 years. furtion they are incompetent to conduct decoat govern-ment, or sustain it when assembled. We council wonder, when all the tuition in the science of government they ever had was learned in the school of abject slavery."

One curious way in which universal suffrage

Senator Robertson of South Carolina, who was chosen to the Senate as a Republican, and who refused to be a candidate for reflection because he did not believe that the late Republican Legislature was a logal one, says he has no doubt that his State has been carried by Hampton for Governor. In an interview with 8 Washington correspondent of The Herald, on Saturday, member of a committee of three by the American Mehe said : " As for Hampton's character, campaign, and present belief I can speak advisedly. No one in South Carolina questions his character; it is so high and almost faultless as to be accepted as such by nearly all the people. That was one reason why he was elected; but the whole reason why he was elected to be Governor was that the people, irrespective of politics or color,